

# APPENDIX A

## Dry-Weather Sampling – Los Cerritos Channel Monitoring Station

Date	Hardness (mg/L)		Dissolved Copper (µg/L)	
			CMC	CCC
6/5/01	160	Measured result	14	
		Standard	20.9	13.38
		Exceedence	No	Yes
8/16/01	170	Measured result	16	
		Standard	22.2	14.09
		Exceedence	No	Yes
5/9/02	130	Measured result	16	
		Standard	17.2	11.21
		Exceedence	No	Yes
9/5/02	180	Measured result	6.7	
		Standard	23.4	14.8
		Exceedence	No	No
5/20/03	154	Measured result	14	
		Standard	20.2	12.95
		Exceedence	No	Yes
9/10/03	202	Measured result	3.4	
		Standard	26.1	16.33
		Exceedence	No	No
5/4/04	176	Measured result	7.7	
		Standard	22.9	14.52
		Exceedence	No	No
8/31/04	180	Measured result	9.8	
		Standard	23.4	14.8
		Exceedence	No	No
5/25/05	180	Measured result	8.4	
		Standard	23.4	14.8
		Exceedence	No	No
8/18/05	270	Measured result	12	
		Standard	34.3	20.93
		Exceedence	No	No
5/11/06	140	Measured result	15	
		Standard	18.5	11.94
		Exceedence	No	Yes
9/7/06	130	Measured result	7.5	
		Standard	17.2	11.21
		Exceedence	No	No
5/17/07	180	Measured result	12	
		Standard	23.4	14.8
		Exceedence	No	No
9/26/07	140	Measured result	27	
		Standard	18.5	11.94
		Exceedence	Yes	Yes

Source 1. Excel spreadsheet “Long Beach – Los Cerritos summary 20-Mar-08.xls” provided by Tom Leary, City of Long Beach, to Peter Kozelka, USEPA, 3/22/08.

Source 2. City of Long Beach Stormwater Monitoring Reports from 2002 to 2007.

## APPENDIX B

## Wet-Weather Sampling – Los Cerritos Channel Monitoring Station

Year 2000-2001

Event 1 (1/27/01) – hardness = 22

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	32.49, 32.75	3.20, 2.46	12.02, 0.47
<b>Measured Value</b>	42	11	1.1
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 2 (2/10/01) – hardness = 49

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	64.03, 64.55	6.9, 4.87	29.47, 1.14
<b>Measured Value</b>	75	11	1.0U
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	No

Event 3 (2/23/01) – hardness = 41

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	55.05, 55.55	5.8, 4.18	24.17, 0.94
<b>Measured Value</b>	51	12	1.1
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 4 (4/7/01) – hardness = 67

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	83.46, 84.14	9.2, 6.36	41.65, 1.61
<b>Measured Value</b>	66	3.6	1.0U
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	No	No

Event 5 (4/21/01) – hardness = 150

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	165.22, 166.57	19.7, 12.66	100.13, 3.87
<b>Measured Value</b>	150	12	1.4
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	No	No

**Year 2001-2002**

Event 1 (11/13/01) – hardness = 68

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	84.52, 85.21	9.30, 6.44	42.33, 1.64
<b>Measured Value</b>	48	7.4	3.1
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 2 (11/25/01) – hardness = 27

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	38.64, 38.96	3.9, 2.93	15.14, 0.59
<b>Measured Value</b>	78	7.9	1.7
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

**Year 2002-2003**

Event 1 (11/10/02) – hardness = 38

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	174.5, 175.93	5.4, 3.92	22.2, 0.86
<b>Measured Value</b>	160	19	7.6
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 2 (12/17/02) – hardness = 27

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	38.64, 38.96	3.9, 2.93	15.14, 0.59
<b>Measured Value</b>	60	8.1	1.4
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 3 (2/13/03) – hardness = 17

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	26.11, 26.32	2.5, 1.97	8.98, 0.35
<b>Measured Value</b>	35	5	0.79
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 4 (2/25/03) – hardness = 21

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	31.23, 31.49	3.1, 2.36	11.4, 0.44
<b>Measured Value</b>	63	5.6	0.97
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

**Year 2003-2004**

Event 1 (2/3/04) – hardness = 32.1

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	44.74, 45.11	4.6, 3.39	18.38, 0.71
<b>Measured Value</b>	55	7.2	0.82
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 2 (2/18/04) – hardness = 21.1

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	21.23, 31.49	3.1, 2.37	11.46, 0.44
<b>Measured Value</b>	71	12	1
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 3 (2/22/04) – hardness = 17.1

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	26.24, 26.46	2.5, 1.98	9.04, 0.35
<b>Measured Value</b>	52	5	0.48J
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 4 (2/26/04) – hardness = 12.1

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	19.57, 19.74	1.8, 1.47	6.1, 0.24
<b>Measured Value</b>	37	4.4	0.61
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

**Year 2004-2005**

Event 1 (10/17/04) – hardness = 100

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	117.18, 118.14	13.4, 8.96	64.58, 2.5
<b>Measured Value</b>	130	12	3.3
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 2 (10/20/04) – hardness = 21

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	31.23, 31.49	3.1, 2.3	11.4, 0.44
<b>Measured Value</b>	240	5.7	0.65
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 3 (10/27/04) – hardness = 16

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	24.8, 25.01	2.4, 1.87	8.38, 0.33
<b>Measured Value</b>	11	3.5	0.4J
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 4 (12/29/04) – hardness = 29

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	41.05, 41.39	4.2, 3.11	16.4, 0.64
<b>Measured Value</b>	9.8	3.9	0.32J
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>	No

**Year 2005-2006**

Event 1 (10/18/05) – hardness = 59

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	74.94, 75.55	8.2, 5.71	36.2, 1.4
<b>Measured Value</b>	120J	12	1.7
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 2 (1/2/06) – hardness = 25

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	36.2, 36.5	3.6, 2.74	13.88, 0.54
<b>Measured Value</b>	49	5.7	0.66
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 3 (2/28/06) – hardness = 18

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	27.41, 27.63	2.7, 2.07	9.58, 0.37
<b>Measured Value</b>	53	6.9	0.92
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 4 (3/3/06) – hardness = 23

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	33.73, 34.01	3.4, 2.55	12.64, 0.49
<b>Measured Value</b>	20	4.8	0.5
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

### Year 2006-2007

Event 1 (2/11/07) – hardness = 49

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	64.03, 64.55	6.9, 4.87	29.47, 1.14
<b>Measured Value</b>	78	10	0.86
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	No

Event 2 (4/20/07) – hardness = 42

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	56.19, 56.65	5.9, 4.27	24.82, 0.96
<b>Measured Value</b>	91	12	1.5
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

**Year 2007-2008**

Event 1 (9/22/07) – hardness = 260

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	263.31, 265.46	33.10, 20.26	179.59, 6.93
<b>Measured Value</b>	130	17	3
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	No	No

Event 2 (12/7/07) – hardness = 27

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	38.64, 38.96	3.9, 2.93	15.14, 0.59
<b>Measured Value</b>	74	11	0.92
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 3 (12/19/07) – hardness = 33

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	45.8, 46.18	4.7, 3.47	18.96, 0.73
<b>Measured Value</b>	49	9.1	0.76
<b>Exceeds?</b>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, both</i>	<i>Yes, CCC only</i>

Event 4 (1/6/08) – hardness = 31

	<b>Zinc (Zn)</b>	<b>Copper (Cu)</b>	<b>Lead (Pb)</b>
	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>	<b>CMC, CCC</b>
<b>Standard</b>	43.44, 43.79	4.5, 3.29	17.68, 0.68
<b>Measured Value</b>	42	6.8	0.44
<b>Exceeds?</b>	No	<i>Yes, both</i>	No

J = value is considered an estimate.

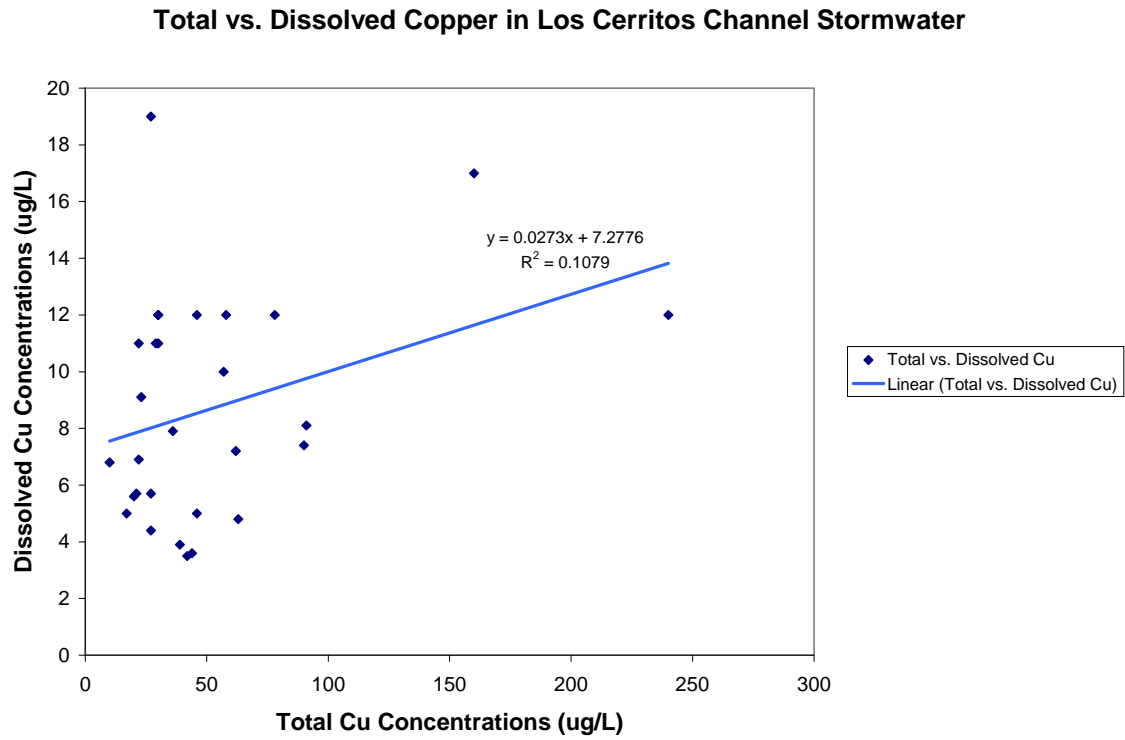
U = not detected at the detection limit.

*Source 1. Excel spreadsheet “Long Beach – Los Cerritos summary 20-Mar-08.xls” provided by Tom Leary, City of Long Beach, to Peter Kozelka, USEPA, 3/22/08*

*Source 2. City of Long Beach Stormwater Monitoring Reports from 2002 to 2007.*

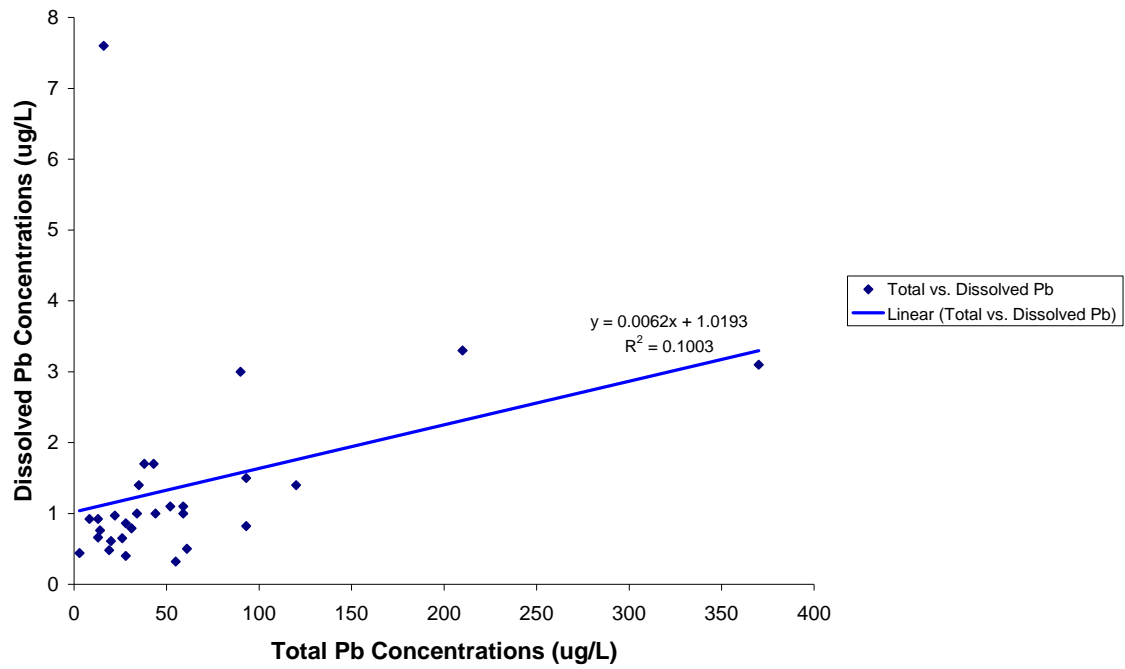
## APPENDIX C

### Wet-Weather Regression Analysis Comparing Dissolved to Total Recoverable Concentrations – Los Cerritos Channel Monitoring Station

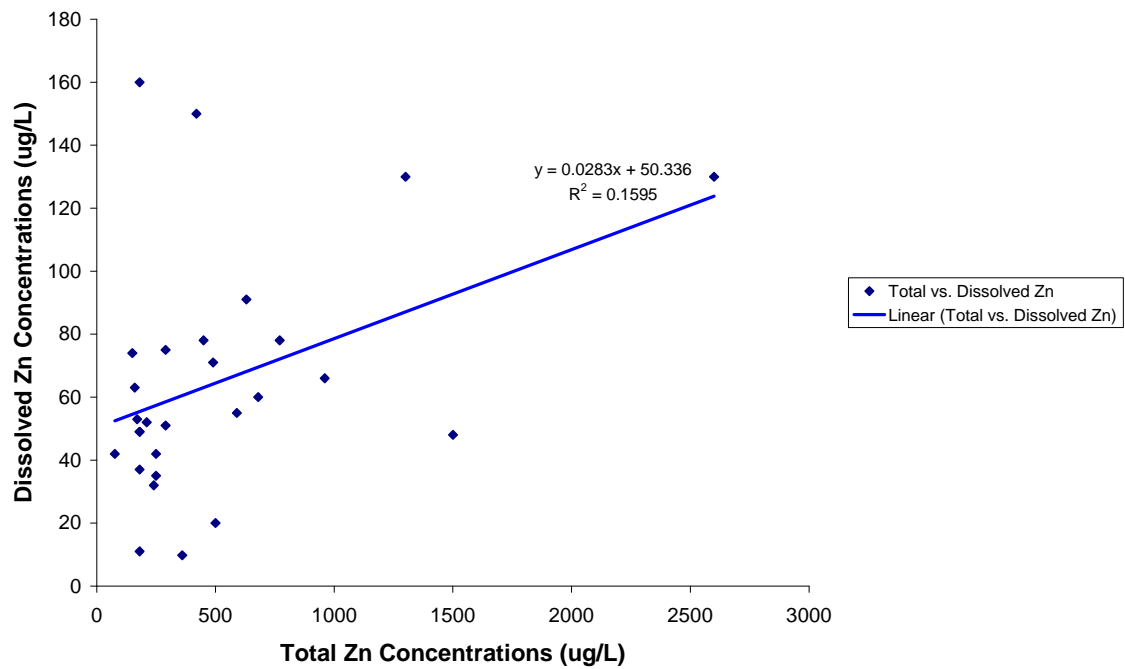




### Total vs. Dissolved Lead in Los Cerritos Channel Stormwater



### Total vs. Dissolved Zinc in Los Cerritos Channel Stormwater





**TETRA TECH, INC.**  
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 1000  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Telephone (619) 702-6059  
FAX (619) 525-7186

## ***MEMORANDUM***

**DATE:** July 14, 2008

**TO:** Karen Irwin and Peter Kozelka (USEPA, Region IX)

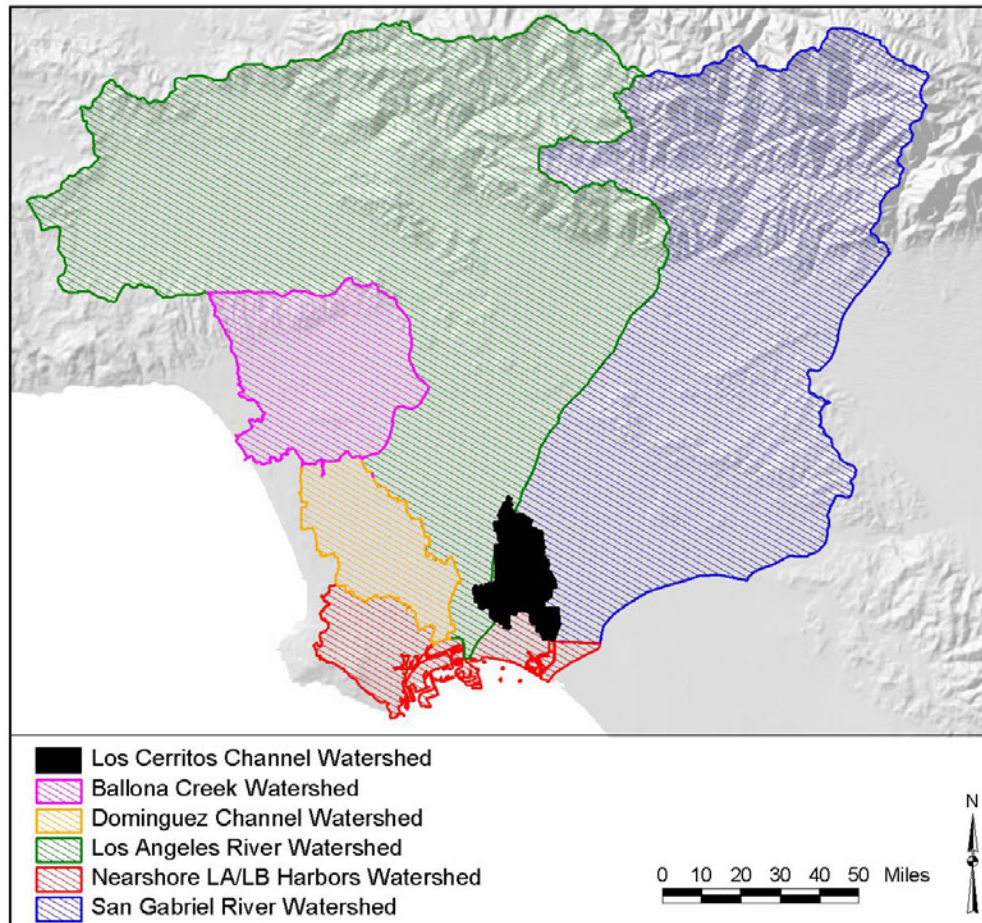
**FROM:** Stephen Carter, Amy King, and Mark Sievers

**SUBJECT:** Dry Weather Existing Metals Loads in Los Cerritos Channel

The freshwater portion of the Los Cerritos Channel (LCC) watershed is a 27.7 square mile (71.8 square kilometer) area located between the Los Angeles River and San Gabriel River watersheds (Figure 1). This watershed initially drains to a tidally-influenced wetlands system before discharging to Alamitos Bay. Copper, lead, and zinc TMDLs are required for Los Cerritos Channel.

Because the pollutant sources and their means of transport to receiving waters vary between wet and dry conditions (McPherson et al., 2005; LARWQCB, 2005a, 2005b, 2005c, Stein et al., 2003), Tetra Tech developed technical approaches that are consistent with our understanding of the processes for each weather condition—this assumption is consistent with most other TMDLs adopted in the Los Angeles Region. The remainder of this memorandum describes our technical approach and estimated metal loads for dry weather conditions. The wet weather technical approach and resulting metals loads are described in a separate document entitled “Wet Weather Watershed Model Development for Simulation of Metals Loadings to Los Cerritos Channel.”

During dry weather, watershed flows in LCC are dominated by groundwater inflow and discharges to the stormwater conveyance system from illicit connections, excess irrigation, and other residential and commercial practices (McPherson et al., 2005; Stein and Ackerman, 2007). Although dry-weather flows are substantially less than stormflows in the region, their long-term contribution of pollutants can be substantial (McPherson et al., 2005; Stein et al., 2003). Dry weather monitoring data for LCC were analyzed to evaluate impairments and estimate existing dry weather metals loading in the freshwater portion of the watershed.



**Figure 1. Los Cerritos Channel Watershed (*freshwater*)**

USEPA Region IX evaluated the City of Long Beach dissolved metals dry weather monitoring data for LCC at Stearns Street (collected from 2001 to 2007) to confirm impairments. Specifically, freshwater Criterion Maximum Concentrations (CMC) and Criterion Continuous Concentrations (CCC) were calculated using the hardness values collected during each dry weather monitoring event (USEPA, 2006). The dissolved copper, lead, and zinc monitoring data were then compared with the applicable hardness-specific criteria. The results of these analyses are presented in Table 1, where red font indicates an exceedence of the numeric water quality criteria. There were fourteen dry-weather monitoring events evaluated. Copper was the only metal to exceed the numeric water quality criteria (one exceedence of the acute criteria and six exceedences of the chronic criteria).

**Table 1. Dry Weather Dissolved Metal Comparisons to Water Quality Targets**

Date	Hardness (mg/L)		Dissolved Copper (µg/L)		Dissolved Lead (µg/L)		Dissolved Zinc (µg/L)	
			CMC	CCC	CMC	CCC	CMC	CCC
6/5/01	160	Measured result	14		2.4		13	
		Standard	20.9	13.38	107.31	4.18	174.5	175.93
		Exceedence	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
8/16/01	170	Measured result	16		3.2		39	
		Standard	22.2	14.09	114.5	4.46	183.7	185.2
		Exceedence	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
5/9/02	130	Measured result	16		0.5U		9.3	
		Standard	17.2	11.21	85.83	3.34	146.35	147.55
		Exceedence	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
9/5/02	180	Measured result	6.7		0.58		9	
		Standard	23.4	14.8	121.7	4.7	192.82	194.4
		Exceedence	No	No	No	No	No	No
5/20/03	154	Measured result	14		1.2		19	
		Standard	20.2	12.95	103	4.01	168.94	170.33
		Exceedence	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
9/10/03	202	Measured result	3.4		0.57		17	
		Standard	26.1	16.33	137.59	5.36	212.61	214.35
		Exceedence	No	No	No	No	No	No
5/4/04	176	Measured result	7.7		0.6		8.8	
		Standard	22.9	14.52	118.82	4.63	189.18	190.73
		Exceedence	No	No	No	No	No	No
8/31/04	180	Measured result	9.8		0.71		8.2	
		Standard	23.4	14.8	121.7	4.7	192.82	194.4
		Exceedence	No	No	No	No	No	No
5/25/05	180	Measured result	8.4		0.7		14	
		Standard	23.4	14.8	121.7	4.7	192.82	194.4
		Exceedence	No	No	No	No	No	No
8/18/05	270	Measured result	12		0.6		R	
		Standard	34.3	20.93	186.84	7.28	271.86	274.09
		Exceedence	No	No	No	No	---	
5/11/06	140	Measured result	15		1.1		19	
		Standard	18.5	11.94	92.97	3.62	155.84	157.11
		Exceedence	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
9/7/06	130	Measured result	7.5		0.74J		6.7J	
		Standard	17.2	11.21	85.83	3.34	146.35	147.55
		Exceedence	No	No	No	No	No	No
5/17/07	180	Measured result	12		0.8		13	
		Standard	23.4	14.8	121.7	4.7	192.82	194.4
		Exceedence	No	No	No	No	No	No
9/26/07	140	Measured result	27		0.78		17	
		Standard	18.5	11.94	92.97	3.62	155.84	157.11
		Exceedence	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

Additional analyses were performed to calculate existing dry weather metals loadings in LCC. The available raw monitoring data are presented in Table 2. These data consist of total and dissolved metals measurements for the fourteen dry weather monitoring samples collected in LCC at Stearns Street, as well as their associated flow values (in cubic feet per second [cfs]). Summary statistics for these data, including minimum, maximum, and average values, are presented in Table 3.

**Table 2. Los Cerritos Channel Dry Weather Raw Data**

Sample date	Hardness (mg/L)	TSS (mg/L)	Copper (µg/L)		Lead (µg/L)		Zinc (µg/L)		Instantaneous flow (cfs)
			Dissolved	Total	Dissolved	Total	Dissolved	Total	
6/5/01	160	14	14	19	2.4	3.1	13	23	5.2
8/16/01	170	58	16	17	3.2	3.5	39	43	3.55
5/9/02	130	2	16	22	0.5U	0.78	9.3	17	2.75
9/5/02	180	18	6.7	10	0.58	1.2	9	12	0.625
5/20/03	154	4	14	16	1.2	1.3	19	13	7.1
9/10/03	202	56	3.4	15	0.57	6.5	17	92	2.1
5/5/04	176	128	7.7	26	0.6	17	8.8	190	2.4
8/31/04	180	41	9.8	16	0.71	6.8	8.2	33	2.5
5/25/05	180	11	8.4	11	0.7	1.2	14	22	1.61
8/18/05	270	44	12	17	0.6	2.8	43	40	3.13
5/11/06	140	72	15	22	1.1	3.6	19	68	0.73
9/7/06	130	38	7.5	14	0.74J	1.5	6.7J	22	4.97
5/17/07	180	20	12	19	0.8	1.8	13	24	2.38
9/26/07	140	2.2	27	29	0.78	1.1	17	21	2.73

**Table 3. Dry Weather Summary Statistics**

Parameter	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Dissolved copper (µg/L)	7.5	10.9	16.0
Dissolved lead (µg/L)	0.5	0.7	1.1
Dissolved zinc (µg/L)	6.7	11.8	43.0
Total copper (µg/L)	11.0	18.5	26.0
Total lead (µg/L)	0.8	4.6	17.0
Total zinc (µg/L)	17.0	53.5	190.0
Flow (cfs)	0.6	3.0	7.1

These monitoring results represent concentrations near the bottom of the watershed and were used to estimate existing conditions for dry-weather loadings. Specifically, the metals and instantaneous flow data presented above were used to calculate flow-weighted average concentrations for total and dissolved copper, lead, and zinc (Table 4). The metals concentrations were multiplied by their respective dry weather flows to determine the average daily loadings. These values were summed and then divided by the total dry weather flow. To calculate existing dry weather loads, the flow-weighted average concentrations were multiplied by the average dry weather flow (2.98 cfs) and necessary conversion factors (Table 4). The average observed dry weather flow based on 2001-2007 data (2.98 cfs) is nearly identical to the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of historic flow data (1955 – 1991, with a data gap from 1974 – 1988) at Stearns Street (3.0 cfs).

**Table 4. Dry Weather Flow-weighted Mean Concentrations and Loads**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Flow weighted mean (µg/L)</b>	<b>Existing Dry Weather Load (pounds per day)</b>
Dissolved copper	12.66	0.203
Dissolved lead	1.20	0.019
Dissolved zinc	17.50	0.281
Total copper	18.06	0.290
Total lead	3.36	0.054
Total zinc	37.93	0.610

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**TETRA TECH, INC.**

1230 Columbia Street, Suite 1000  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Telephone (619) 702-6059  
FAX (619) 525-7186

***MEMORANDUM***

**DATE:** July 14, 2008

**TO:** Karen Irwin and Peter Kozelka (USEPA, Region IX)

**FROM:** Stephen Carter, Amy King, and Mark Sievers

**SUBJECT:** Watershed Model Development for Simulation of Wet-Weather Metals Loadings to Los Cerritos Channel

**1. Introduction**

The freshwater portion of the Los Cerritos Channel (LCC) watershed is a 27.7 square mile (71.8 square kilometer) area located between the Los Angeles River and San Gabriel River watersheds (Figure 1). This watershed initially drains to a tidally-influenced wetlands system before discharging to Alamitos Bay. Copper, lead, and zinc Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are required for Los Cerritos Channel.

Because the pollutant sources and their means of transport to receiving waters vary between wet and dry conditions (McPherson et al., 2005; LARWQCB, 2005a, 2005b, 2005c, Stein et al., 2003), Tetra Tech developed technical approaches that are consistent with our understanding of the processes for each weather condition—this assumption is consistent with most other TMDLs adopted in the Los Angeles Region. This report provides a summary of the approach Tetra Tech used for estimation of copper, lead, and zinc in wet weather conditions. Estimation of metals loads during dry weather conditions were addressed in a separate technical memo (“Dry Weather Existing Metals Loads in Los Cerritos Channel” dated July 14, 2008).



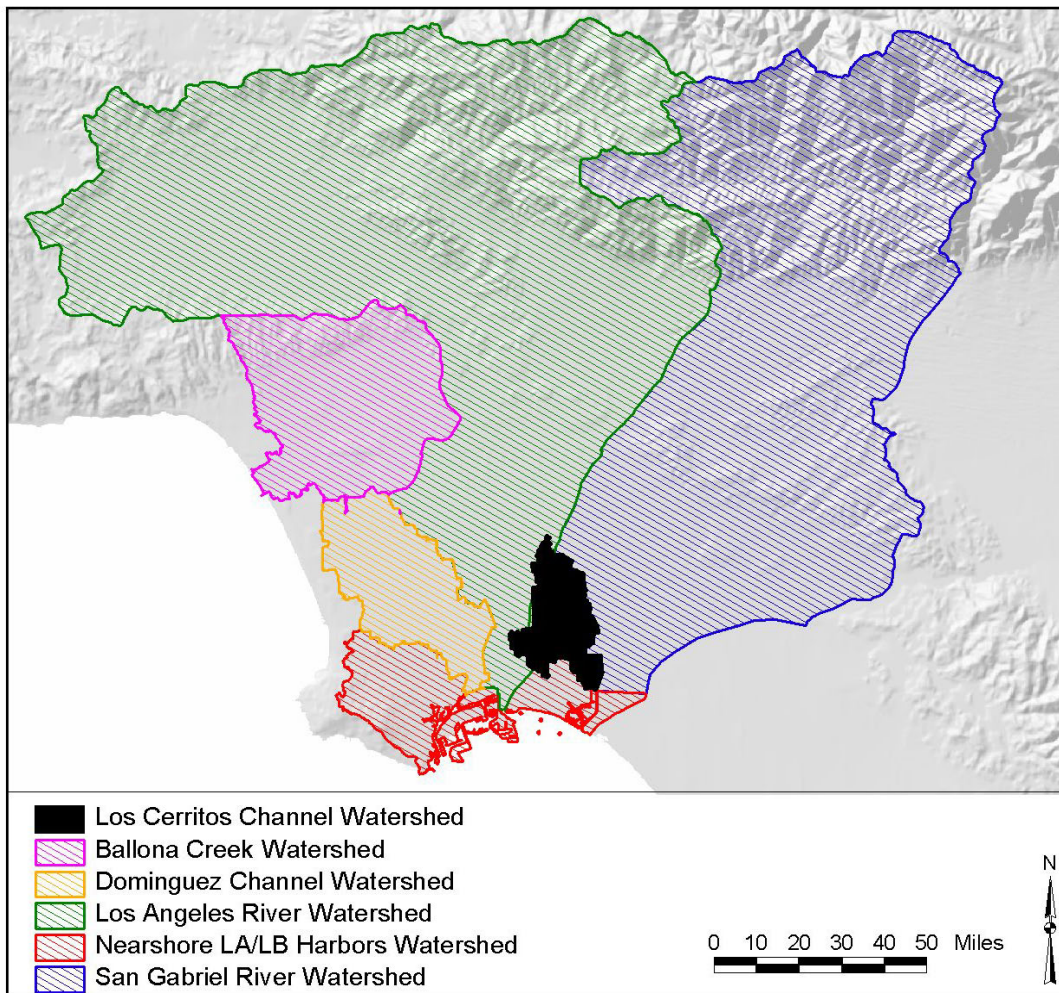


Figure 1. Location of Los Cerritos Channel Watershed (*Freshwater*)

## 2. Wet Weather Modeling Approach

The transport of metals during wet-weather events is generally believed to be associated with the detachment and transport of sediment (Buffleben et al., 2002; CALTRANS, 2003; Hoffman et al., 1982; Lau and Stenstrom, 2005; Logonathan et al., 1997; Stein et al., 2005; Yunker et al., 2002). Specifically, during rainy periods, these pollutant loads are delivered to the waterbody through creeks and stormwater collection systems.

Specific sources of metals vary based on location and pollutant and, occasionally, concentration “hot spots” are present. These “hot spots” are typically associated with spills or other events that lead to higher pollutant concentrations and their presence and impact to receiving waters are difficult to identify/characterize. Additionally, available data to characterize the pollutant sources is often limited. Metals can also be linked to specific land use types that have higher relative accumulation rates of the pollutant(s), higher relative loads of sediment from the land surface, or are more likely to deliver sediment and associated pollutants to waterbodies due to delivery through stormwater collection systems.

To assess the link between sources of sediment, metals, and the impaired waters, a modeling system was utilized that simulates land-use based sources of sediment and associated metals loads and the hydrologic and hydraulic processes that affect delivery.



The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Loading Simulation Program C++ (LSPC) (Shen et al., 2004; USEPA, 2003a) was used to represent the hydrologic and water quality conditions in the Los Cerritos Channel watershed. LSPC is a component of the EPA's TMDL Modeling Toolbox (USEPA, 2003b), which has been developed through a joint effort between EPA and Tetra Tech, Inc. It integrates a comprehensive data storage and management capability, a dynamic watershed model (a re-coded version of EPA's Hydrological Simulation Program – FORTRAN [HSPF] [Bicknell et al., 2001]), and a data analysis/post-processing system into a convenient PC-based windows interface that dictates no software requirements.

LSPC is capable of representing loading and both flow and water quality from non-point and point sources as well as simulating in-stream processes. LSPC can simulate flow, sediment, metals, nutrients, pesticides, and other conventional pollutants for pervious and impervious lands and waterbodies. The model has been successfully applied and calibrated in Southern California for the Los Angeles River (LAR), the San Gabriel River (SGR), Dominguez Creek (DC) (original model by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project [SCCWRP]), the nearshore watersheds draining to Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors (LAH), the San Jacinto River, and multiple watersheds draining to impaired beaches of the San Diego Region. For Los Cerritos Channel, LSPC was used to simulate metals (copper, lead, and zinc) for determining loads.

Previous wet-weather watershed modeling and TMDL efforts by Tetra Tech and SCCWRP have led to the development of a regional watershed modeling approach to simulate hydrology, sediment, and metals transport in the Los Angeles Region. The regional modeling approach assumes that metals loadings can be dynamically simulated based on hydrology and sediment transported from land uses in a watershed. Development of the approach resulted from application and testing of models for multiple small-scale land use sites and larger watersheds in the Los Angeles Region. SCCWRP developed watershed models, based on HSPF (Bicknell et al., 2001), of multiple homogeneous land use sites in the region. Sufficient stormflow and water quality data were available at these locations to facilitate calibration of land-use-specific HSPF modeling parameters. These parameters were validated in an additional HSPF model of Ballona Creek (Ackerman et al., 2005a; SCCWRP, 2004), and similar models of LAR (Tetra Tech, Inc., 2004), SGR (Tetra Tech, Inc, 2005), and LAH (Tetra Tech, Inc, 2006) using LSPC. These models were used to calculate TMDLs for each of these waterbodies (LARWQCB, 2005a, 2005c, 2006; draft LAH TMDL currently under development).

The methods used for previous modeling studies of LAR, SGR, DC, and LAH were applied for freshwater portion of the Los Cerritos Channel watershed. The following sections describe the wet-weather model configuration, validation, and application.

## **2.1. *Model Configuration***

The watershed model represented the variability of wet-weather runoff source contributions through dynamic representation of hydrology and land practices. It included all point and non-point source contributions. Key components of the watershed modeling that are discussed below are:

- Watershed segmentation
- Meteorological data
- Land use representation
- Soils
- Reach characteristics
- Point source discharges
- Hydrology representation
- Pollutant representation
- Flow data

### **2.1.1. *Watershed Segmentation***

To evaluate sources contributing to an impaired waterbody and to represent the spatial variability of these sources, the contributing drainage area was represented by a series of subbasins. Tetra Tech obtained a Geographic Information System (GIS) coverage of the freshwater portion of the LCC watershed from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) (modified from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works layer). The original subwatersheds in this coverage were grouped into model subbasins based on sewersheds (obtained from the Los Angeles County Spatial Information Website [LACDPW, 2008]) and monitoring locations (Figure 2). The watershed was divided into ten subbasins for appropriate hydrologic connectivity and representation. Figure 2 presents the model domain.

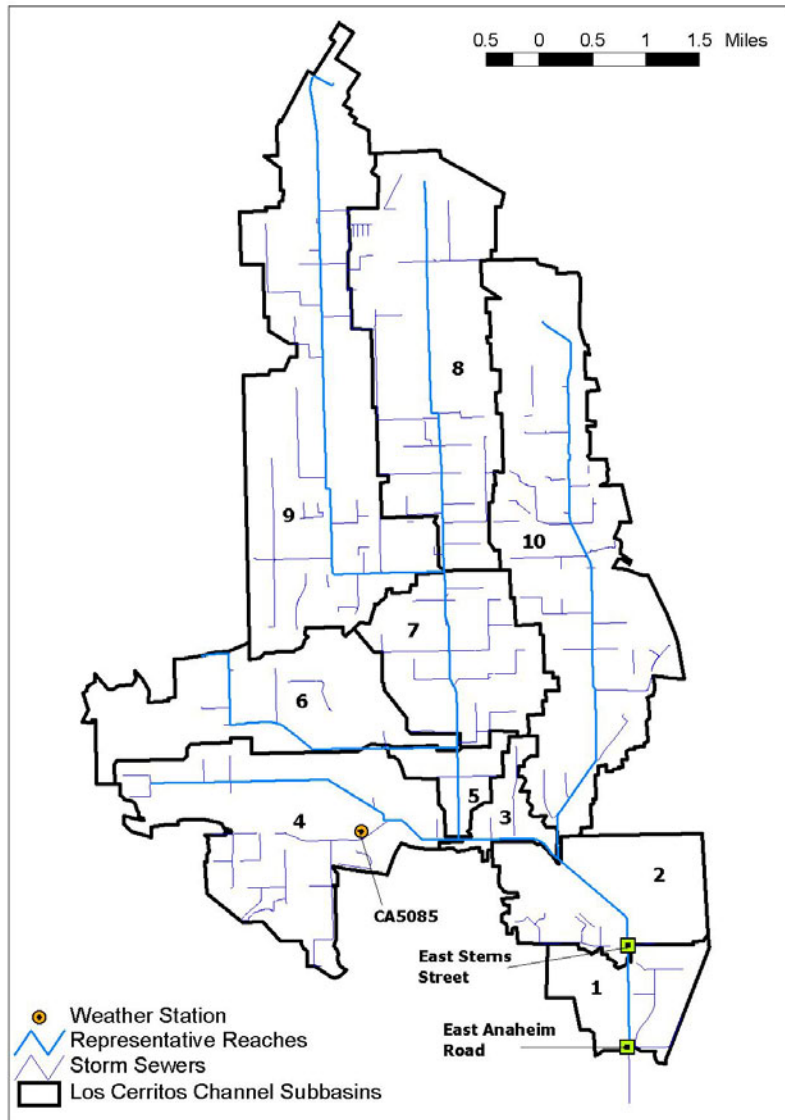


Figure 2. Model Subbasins and Monitoring Stations

### 2.1.2. Meteorological Data

Meteorological data are a critical component of the watershed model. LSPC requires appropriate representation of precipitation and potential evapotranspiration (ET). In general, hourly precipitation (or finer resolution) data are recommended for nonpoint source modeling. Therefore, only weather stations

with hourly-recorded data were considered in the precipitation data selection process. Rainfall-runoff processes for each subbasin were driven by precipitation data from the most representative station. These data provide necessary input to LSPC algorithms for hydrologic and water quality representation.

National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) precipitation data were reviewed based on geographic location, period of record, and missing data to determine the most appropriate meteorological stations to represent the LCC model domain. Hourly rainfall data were obtained from the Long Beach weather station (CA5085) located in the Los Cerritos Channel watershed (Figure 2). Precipitation data were obtained for January 1, 1980 through January 28, 2008.

Because rainfall gages are not always in operation and accurately recording data, the resulting dataset may contain various intervals of accumulated, missing, or deleted data. Missing or deleted intervals are periods over which either the rainfall gage malfunctioned or the data records were somehow lost. Accumulated intervals represent cumulative precipitation over several hours, but the exact hourly distribution of the data is unknown. To address the incomplete portions of CA5085 data, it was necessary to patch the rainfall data with information from nearby gages using normal-weighted hourly distributions. Because the normal ratio considers the long-term average rainfall as the weighting factor, this method is adaptable to regions where there is large orographic precipitation variation since elevation differences will not bias the predictive capability of the method (Dunne & Leopold, 1978).

Specifically, the normal-ratio method (Dunne & Leopold, 1978) was used to patch missing data with hourly rainfall distributions at nearby gages. To apply this normal-ratio method, a composite hourly distribution was first estimated for CA5085 (where accumulated, missing, or deleted data exist). This distribution was determined by using a weighted average from surrounding  $n$  stations with similar rainfall patterns and where unimpaired data were measured for the same time period.

Potential evapotranspiration, which is also required by the LSPC model, was calculated from data obtained from NCDC. Specifically, long-term hourly wind speed, cloud cover, temperature, and dew point data available for the Los Angeles International Airport (WBAN #23174) were used to calculate potential evapotranspiration for the weather station representing watershed.

### *2.1.3. Land Use Representation*

The watershed model requires a basis for distributing hydrologic and pollutant loading parameters. This is necessary to appropriately represent hydrologic variability throughout the basin, which is influenced by land surface and subsurface characteristics. It is also necessary to represent variability in pollutant loading, which is highly correlated with land practices. The basis for this distribution was provided by the land use coverage of the entire watershed. The land use data used to represent watershed was the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2005 land use dataset that covers Los Angeles County

Although the multiple categories in the land use coverage provide much detail regarding spatial representation of land practices in the watershed, such resolution is unnecessary for watershed modeling if many of the categories share hydrologic or pollutant loading characteristics. Therefore, many land use categories were grouped into similar classifications, resulting in a subset of seven categories for modeling: agriculture, commercial, high-density residential, industrial, low-density residential, mixed urban, and open. Selection of these land use categories was based on the availability of monitoring data and literature values that could be used to characterize individual land use contributions and critical metal-contributing practices associated with different land uses. The distributions of the seven land uses (urban land uses were further separated into pervious and impervious areas, as described below) in the ten subbasins are presented in Table 1 and Figure 3.

LSPC algorithms require that land use categories be divided into separate pervious and impervious land units for modeling. The division of the seven land use categories identified above to represent impervious and pervious areas in the model was based on typical impervious percentages associated with different

land use types as defined in the TR-55 Manual (USDA, 1986). This division resulted in 12 unique pervious or impervious land uses (Table 1).

**Table 1. Land Use Areas (acres) of each Subbasin**

Land Cover Type	Subbasin Number										Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Agriculture</b>	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	42.4	50.0	137.1
<b>Commercial</b>	13.2	27.5	9.7	158.3	1.0	66.0	44.7	75.9	116.8	65.4	578.6
<b>Commercial (Imp.)</b>	74.5	156.1	54.9	897.1	5.9	374.2	253.4	429.8	662.1	370.8	3,278.8
<b>High Density Residential</b>	199.6	235.2	78.0	103.0	83.2	233.7	301.8	560.4	621.5	842.4	3,258.9
<b>High Density Res. (Imp.)</b>	370.6	436.8	144.9	191.4	154.6	434.0	560.5	1,040.7	1,154.2	1,564.5	6,052.2
<b>Industrial</b>	2.6	5.5	0.0	146.2	0.0	35.1	5.1	18.3	115.1	18.0	346.0
<b>Industrial (Imp.)</b>	7.7	16.4	0.0	438.7	0.0	105.4	15.4	54.8	345.4	54.1	1,037.9
<b>Low Density Residential</b>	2.0	4.1	0.0	18.4	0.0	21.3	50.3	312.6	427.5	188.2	1,024.5
<b>Low Density Res. (Imp.)</b>	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.8	8.9	55.2	75.4	33.2	180.8
<b>Mixed Urban</b>	14.3	27.6	6.1	59.7	0.0	60.9	2.1	23.3	32.9	22.7	249.7
<b>Mixed Urban (Imp.)</b>	26.5	51.3	11.4	111.0	0.0	113.1	3.8	43.2	61.2	42.2	463.7
<b>Open</b>	0.0	276.2	0.0	143.5	86.7	203.4	112.3	60.4	63.9	151.5	1,098.0
<b>Water</b>	1.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	719.6	1,241.1	305.0	2,270.6	331.6	1,663.7	1,359.7	2,711.8	3,718.6	3,403.2	17,724.9

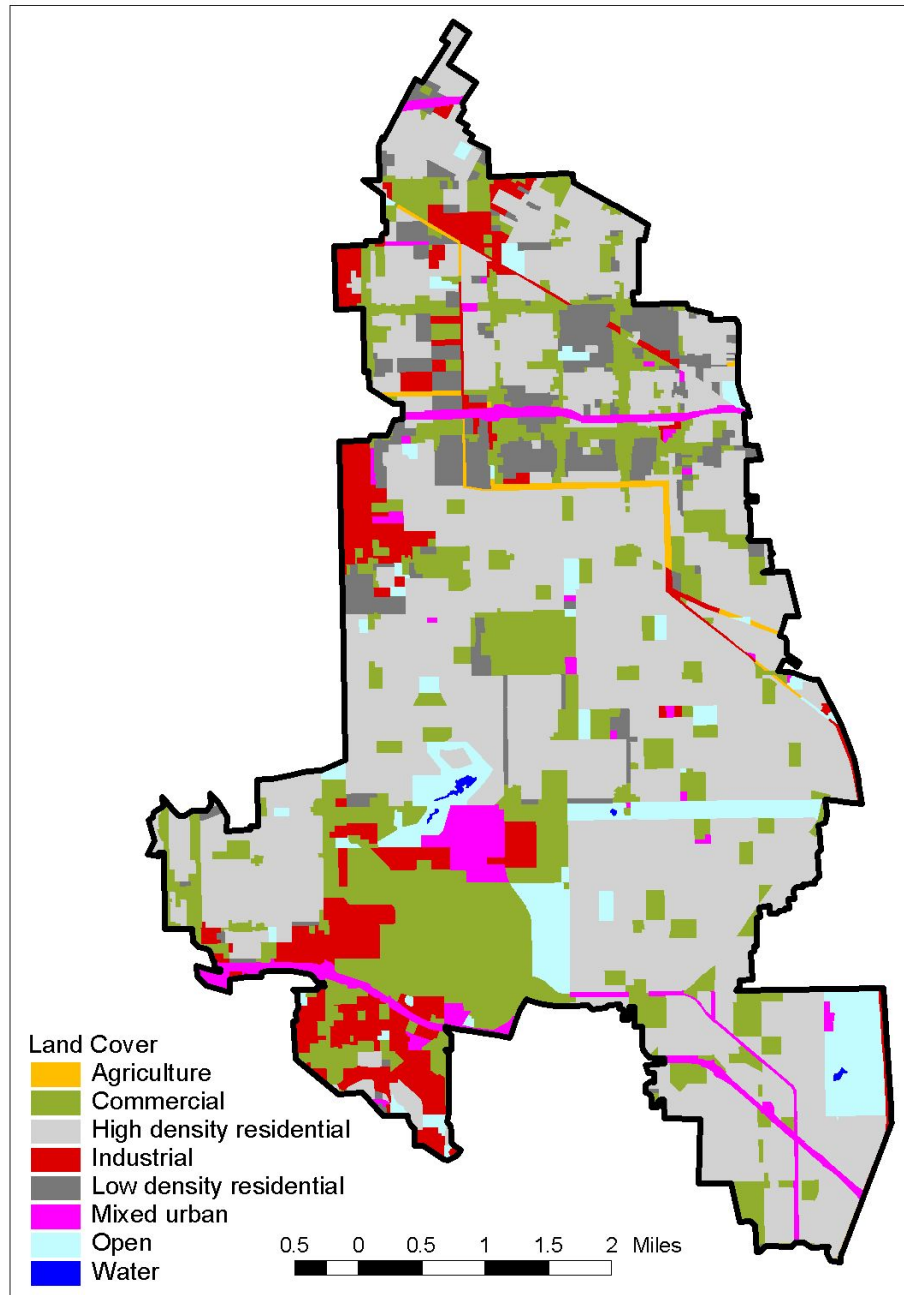


Figure 3. Land Use Cover in the Los Cerritos Channel Watershed

#### 2.1.4. Soils

There are four main Hydrologic Soil Groups (Groups A, B, C, and D). These groups range from soils with low runoff potential to soils with high runoff potential (USDA, 1986). Due to large amounts of disturbed soils in urbanized areas and the high percentage of urban land uses in the watershed, only one generic soil grouping was used in the model, which is consistent with previous studies (Tetra Tech, Inc, 2006). In addition, the model domain is represented by a single soil mapping unit identification number (CA638).

#### *2.1.5. Reach Characteristics*

Each delineated subbasin was represented with a single reach assumed to be a completely mixed, one-dimensional segment with a trapezoidal cross-section. The reaches are based on storm sewer systems, since much of the flow in the watershed drains through storm sewers. Once the representative reach was identified for each subbasin, slopes were calculated based on Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data, and stream lengths measured from the GIS reach coverage.

In addition to stream slope and length, mean depths and channel widths are required to route flow and pollutants through the hydrologically connected subbasins. Mean stream depth and channel width were estimated using regression curves that relate upstream drainage area to stream/sewer dimensions. An estimated Manning's roughness coefficient of 0.02 was also applied to each representative stream reach.

#### *2.1.6. Point Source Discharges*

During watershed model configuration, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharges can be incorporated into the model as point sources of flow and pollutants. There were no major point sources of flow located in the watershed, so this step was excluded during model development.

#### *2.1.7. Hydrology Representation*

Watershed hydrology plays an important role in the determination of nonpoint source flow and ultimately nonpoint source loadings to a waterbody. The watershed model must appropriately represent the spatial and temporal variability of hydrologic characteristics within a watershed. Key hydrologic characteristics include interception storage capacities, infiltration properties, evaporation and transpiration rates, and watershed slope and roughness. LSPC's algorithms are identical to those in HSPF. The LSPC/HSPF modules used to represent watershed hydrology for TMDL development included PWATER (water budget simulation for pervious land units) and IWATER (water budget simulation for impervious land units). A detailed description of relevant hydrological algorithms is presented in the HSPF User's Manual (Bicknell et al., 2001).

Key hydrologic parameters in the PWATER and IWATER modules are infiltration, groundwater flow, and overland flow. The model was populated using hydrologic parameters for the LAH model (Tetra Tech, Inc., 2006).

#### *2.1.8. Watershed Runoff Pollutant Representation*

The various pollutants were represented through their association with sediment and/or flow. Therefore, to simulate sediment contributions, the SEDMNT, SOLIDS, and SEDTRN modules were implemented and are discussed below. After using the sediment module to simulate TSS, metals associated with sediment were simulated using the POTFW parameter in the LSPC water quality module. The pollutant-specific approaches and results are discussed in Sections 2.2.2 and 2.2.3.

The SEDMNT module simulates the production and removal of sediment from all pervious land segments in the model. The removal of sediment by water is simulated as washoff of detached sediment and scour of the soil matrix. Both processes are highly dependent on land use. Washoff depends on both the amount of detached sediment available to be carried away by the overland flow and the transport capacity of the overland flow. The amount of detached sediment available to be transported depends primarily on the rainfall intensity. The transport capacity of the overland flow depends on surface water storage and surface water flow.

The SOLIDS module represents the accumulation and removal of sediment/solids from impervious lands. The removal of sediment/solids is simulated by washoff of available sediment. Sediment/solids accumulation represents atmospheric fallout and general land surface accumulation for urban areas.

Once the sediment is transported to the stream channel by overland flow, the SEDTRN module simulates the transport, deposition, and scour of sediment in the stream channels. These processes depend primarily on sediment characteristics, e.g., settling velocity, critical shear stress for deposition, critical shear stress for resuspension, and predicted bottom shear stresses.

### 2.1.9. Flow Data

The City of Long Beach collects flow data at a station approximately one mile upstream of the tidal boundary on Los Cerritos Channel at East Stearns Street. Recent data (from January 23, 2001 to present) were taken at different frequencies (initial measurements were collected every 5 to 30 minutes and more recent measurements were hourly). This dataset contained some missing data points, which indicates that the monitoring station was occasionally inoperable. In addition, 18.8 cubic feet per second (cfs) was the minimum detected flow for these data. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) has daily average flow from 1949 through 1955 for Los Cerritos Channel at East Anaheim Road and from 1955 through 1991 (there was a data gap from 1974 to 1988) for Los Cerritos Channel at East Stearns Street. Table 2 presents the flow data statistics.

Table 2. Flow Data

Data Source	Location	Date Range	Count	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median
LACDPW	E. Anaheim Road	10/1/49 – 9/30/55	2,191	0.0	836.0	6.2	0.0
LACDPW	E. Stearns Street	10/1/55 – 9/30/74	6,940	0.0	1,460.0	7.8	1.0
LACDPW	E. Stearns Street	10/1/88 – 4/30/91	942	0.1	489.0	7.3	1.3
City of Long Beach	E. Stearns Street	1/23/01 – 3/19/08	113,398	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	4,647.0	43.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.0 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The minimum detectable flow in this dataset was 18.8 cfs; therefore, flows less than 18.8 cfs were recorded as 0.0 cfs, thus skewing the summary statistics.

## 2.2. Model Validation

After the model was configured, model validation was performed. Model calibration and validation is generally a multi-phase process, with hydrology calibration and validation completed before repeating the process for water quality. Model calibration was not performed since the hydrologic, sediment, and water quality parameters from the LAH model were applied to the LCC model without further calibration (Tetra Tech, Inc, 2006). Therefore, the Los Cerritos Channel model was used to further validate the previously calibrated parameters. Model validation essentially confirmed the applicability of the watershed-based parameters derived during the calibration process. Upon completion of the validation at selected locations, a validated dataset containing parameter values for each modeled land use and pollutant was developed.

Wet-weather events for LCC were simulated using the configured LSPC model (Figure 2). Simulations were performed using the validated parameters to obtain flow, total suspended solid (TSS), and total metals model output. Data from the City of Long Beach were used for comparison with model output. Model results were used to determine existing conditions for TMDL development for the freshwater portion of the Los Cerritos Channel watershed (see Section 4.0).

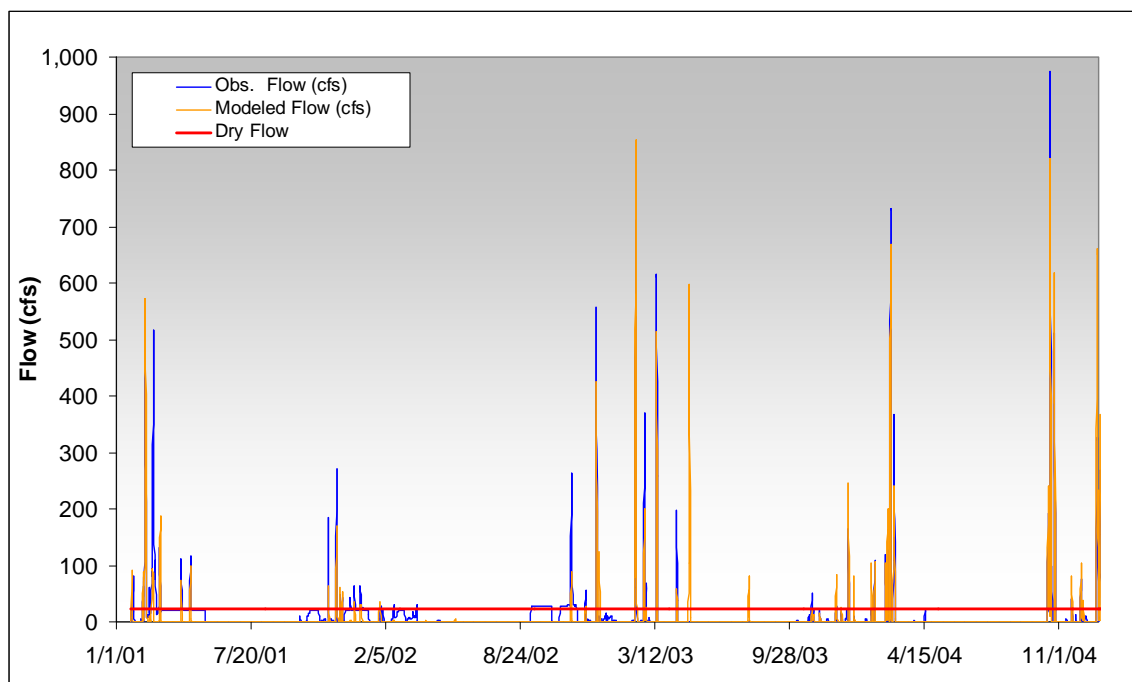
### 2.2.1. Hydrology Validation

Hydrology is the first model component validated because estimation of sediment loading relies heavily on flow prediction. The hydrology validation involved a comparison of model results to long-term in-channel flow observations at East Stearns Street. The model was populated using hydrologic parameters from the LAH model (Tetra Tech, Inc, 2006). The LAH model had very similar land uses and topography to the Los Cerritos Channel watershed, so the parameters were easily transferred.

The model's accuracy was primarily assessed through interpretation of the time-variable plots (Figure 4). Time-variable plots of observed versus modeled flow provided insight into the model's representation of storm hydrographs, baseflow recession, and time distribution. Wet weather flow was characterized as flow greater than 22.86 cfs. This value is the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile flow at the East Stearns Street flow gage, which was calculated after replacing flow in the dataset less than 18.8 cfs (which was the minimum detectable flow at this station) with the average observed dry weather flow (2.98 cfs). The minimum wet weather flow (22.86 cfs) is illustrated in Figure 4 by a red horizontal line.

As indicated in the figures, the model generally captures the observed flow data well. The most significant discrepancies occurred in 2005. Specifically, several storm events in 2005 were not predicted by the model and one event that was predicted in 2005 was not observed. These discrepancies are most likely due to missing or patched data in the weather file. Figure 5 presents a comparison of the observed and modeled mean monthly flows. Results match up fairly well, with a few noticeable exceptions, such as February 2005 (most likely due to the weather data) and late 2002, which had significant low level flows (also shown in Figure 4) that were not predicted by the model. Figure 6 illustrates a seasonal regression ( $R^2 = 0.9029$ ) and temporal aggregate. Deviations from the observed data are likely caused by localized conditions that are not captured as input to the model. The discrepancies between modeled and observed flow are considered well within the acceptable modeling ranges; therefore, the hydrology parameters previously calibrated for LAH remained unchanged (Tetra Tech, Inc, 2006).

During low flow conditions, the model is unable to predict dry urban runoff associated with human activities (e.g., lawn irrigation, car washing) without data quantifying the spatial distribution, flow, and loadings associated with these sources. As a result, the LSPC watershed model is not used for dry-weather load estimates and a separate methodology was used to calculate dry weather loadings (see "Dry Weather Existing Metal Loads in Los Cerritos Channel" dated July 14, 2008).





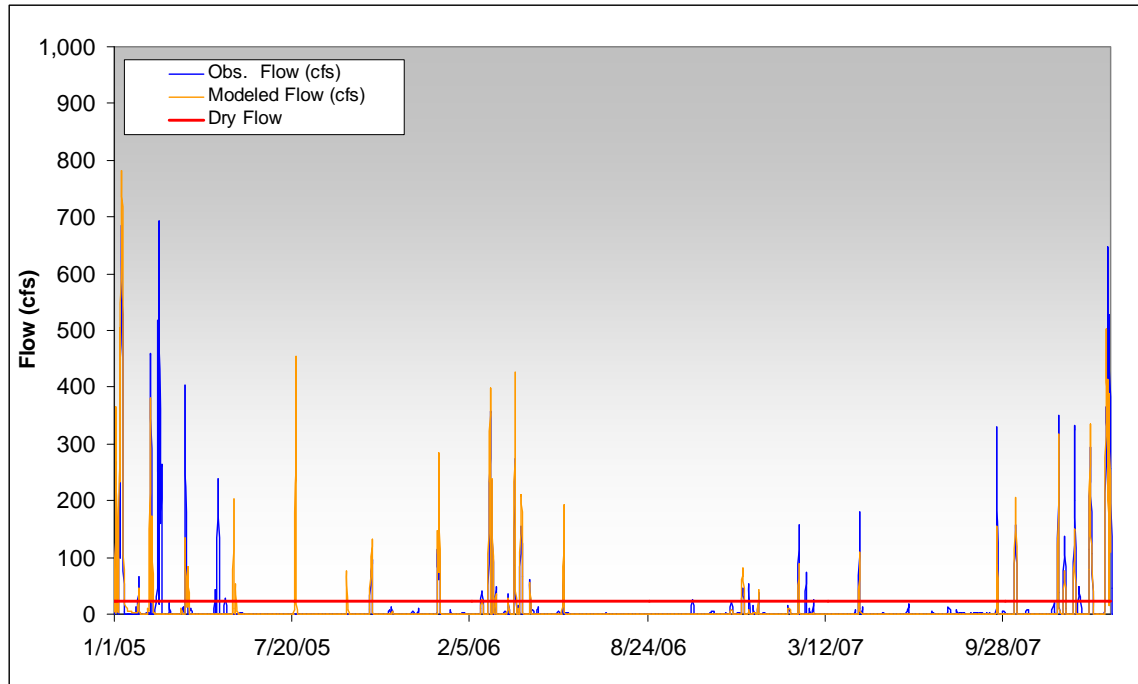


Figure 4. Average Daily Modeled and Observed Flow

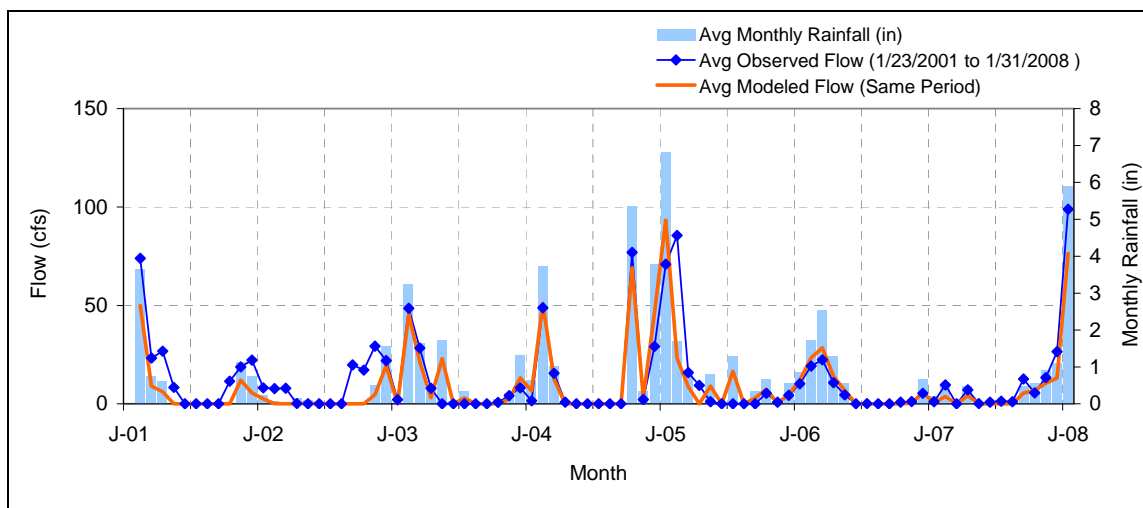


Figure 5. Mean Monthly Flow: Average Daily Modeled vs. Average Daily Observed

Figure 6. Seasonal Regression and Temporal Aggregate: Average Daily Modeled vs. Average Daily Observed

### 2.2.2. Sediment Validation

Once the model was validated for hydrology, the regional modeling approach was applied to predict sediment in the freshwater portion of the Los Cerritos Channel watershed. To simulate sediment contributions, the SEDMNT, SOLIDS, and SEDTRN modules were implemented (see section 2.1.8). For this study, the sediment parameters from the regional modeling approach (SCCWRP, 2004; Tetra Tech, Inc, 2004 & 2005) were applied to the appropriate land uses in the LCC model domain. The robust calibration and validation process previously performed for land use sites, Ballona Creek, LAR, LAH, and SGR are considered sufficient for documenting the performance of modeling parameters and verifying the transferability of the parameters among models of adjacent watersheds in the region. The application of the regional modeling approach provides increased opportunity for verification as additional datasets become available for comparison with model predictions. Final model parameter values for sediment simulation processes are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Sediment Parameters in the Los Cerritos Channel Watershed Model

[illegible]

Parameter	Commercial	High density residential	Industrial	Low density residential	Mixed urban	Port activities
KEIM	0.05	0.1	0.35	0.15	0.05	0.35
JEIM	2	2	2	2	2	1.75
ACCSDP	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
REMSDP	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025

#### **Parameter Descriptions:**

- *SMPPF* is the supporting management practice factor.
- *KRER* is the coefficient in the soil detachment equation.
- *JRER* is the exponent in the soil detachment equation.
- *AFFIX* is the fraction by which detached sediment storage decreases each day as a result of soil compaction.
- *COVER* is the fraction of land surface which is shielded from rainfall erosion.
- *NVSI* is the rate at which sediment enters detached storage from the atmosphere negative value may be used to simulate removal by human activity or wind.
- *KSER* is the coefficient in the detached sediment washoff equation.
- *JSER* is the exponent in the detached sediment washoff equation.
- *KGER* is the coefficient in the matrix soil scour equation, which simulates gully erosion.
- *JGER* is the exponent in the matrix soil scour equation, which simulates gully erosion.
- *KEIM* is the coefficient in the solids washoff equation.
- *JEIM* is the exponent in the solids washoff equation.
- *ACCSDP* is the rate at which solids accumulate on the land surface.
- *REMSDP* is the fraction of solids storage which is removed each day when there is no runoff.

To assess the predictive capability of the model, the output was graphically compared to observed data. Similar to the hydrology simulations, predicted TSS was compared to observed TSS from sampling events at East Stearns Street.

The sediment validation results over time are presented in Figure 7 and Figure 8 shows the comparison of modeled and observed TSS concentrations by flow. Overall, the model appears to reproduce the magnitude of observed data reasonably well. Similar to the hydrology results, these discrepancies are well within acceptable modeling ranges. Deviations from the observed data may be caused by localized conditions that are not captured as input to the model.

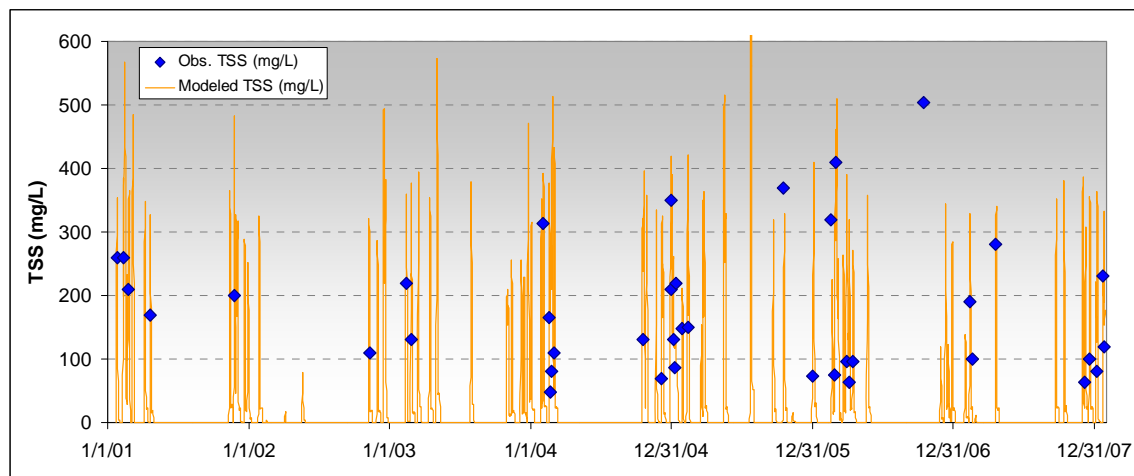


Figure 7. Modeled and Observed TSS Time-series

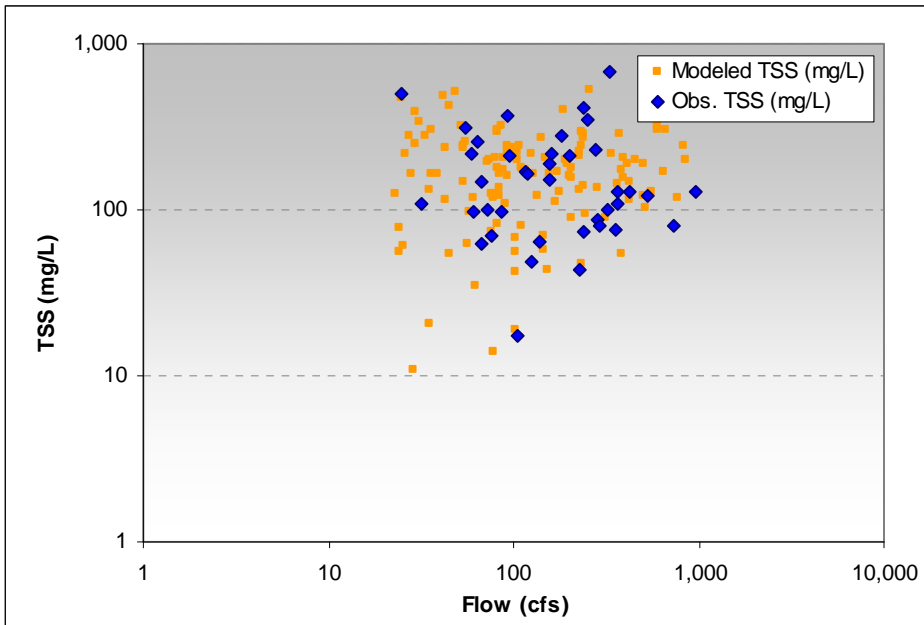


Figure 8. Modeled and Observed Wet Weather TSS Concentrations by Flow

### 2.2.3. Metals Validation

The regional modeling approach described above for sediment (SCCWRP, 2004; Tetra Tech, Inc, 2004 & 2005) was also applied to simulate metals in the freshwater portion of the Los Cerritos Channel watershed. Copper, lead, and zinc were represented in the model through their association with sediment. After using the sediment module to simulate TSS, metals associated with sediment were simulated using the LSPC water quality module. The relationships between sediment and copper, lead, and zinc were simulated using the POTFW parameter. POTFW is the washoff potency factor or the ratio of constituent yield to sediment outflow. A unique value for POTFW can be assigned for each constituent and these values can vary by land use. The regionally calibrated POTFW parameter values applied to the LCC model domain are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Metals Washoff Potency Factors

Land Use	Copper	Lead	Zinc
Agriculture	0.3	0.1	2.5
Commercial	1	1	10.2
High density residential	0.8	0.8	7.5
Industrial	0.3	0.15	4
Low density residential	0.6	0.2	1.2
Mixed urban	0.8	0.25	5
Open	0.3	0.1	2.5

To assess the predictive capability of the model, the output was graphically compared to observed data. Similar to the previous simulations, predicted copper, lead, and zinc were compared to observed concentrations at East Stearns Street. Model results for metals concentrations are presented in Figure 9 through Figure 14. Specifically, Figure 9, Figure 11, and Figure 13 illustrate the time-series results for copper, lead, and zinc, respectively. Figure 10, Figure 12, and Figure 14 show comparisons between modeled and observed copper, lead, and zinc concentrations, respectively, by wet weather flow (greater than 22.86 cfs). The time-series graphs illustrate that, for copper, lead, and zinc, the predicted concentrations are slightly lower than the observed concentrations for the measured storms; however,

other, unmonitored storms show higher predicted concentrations. The figures representing the concentrations by flow indicate that the model is capturing the magnitude of observed data reasonably well. These model results are within acceptable modeling ranges. Deviations from the observed data may be caused by localized conditions that are not captured as inputs to the model.

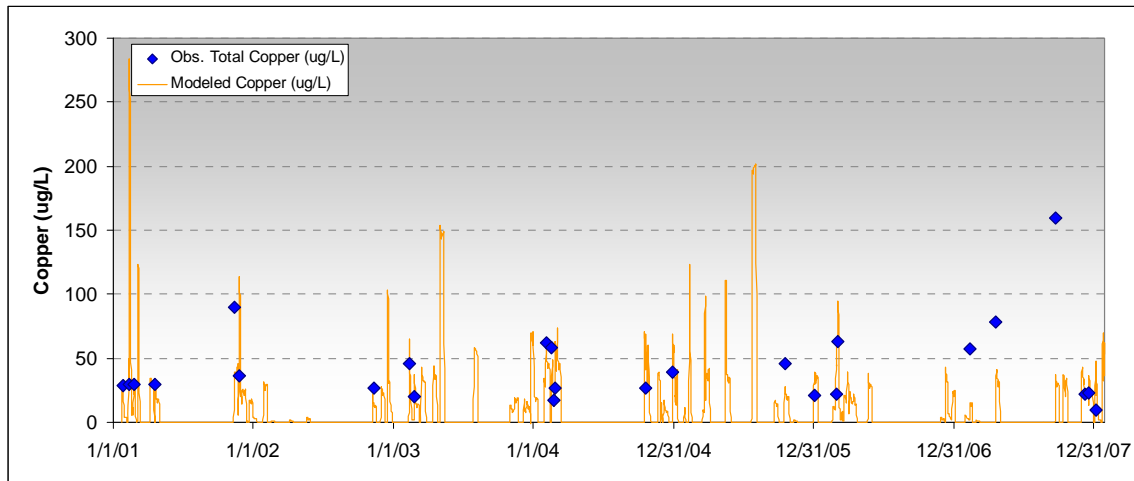


Figure 9. Modeled and Observed Copper Time-series

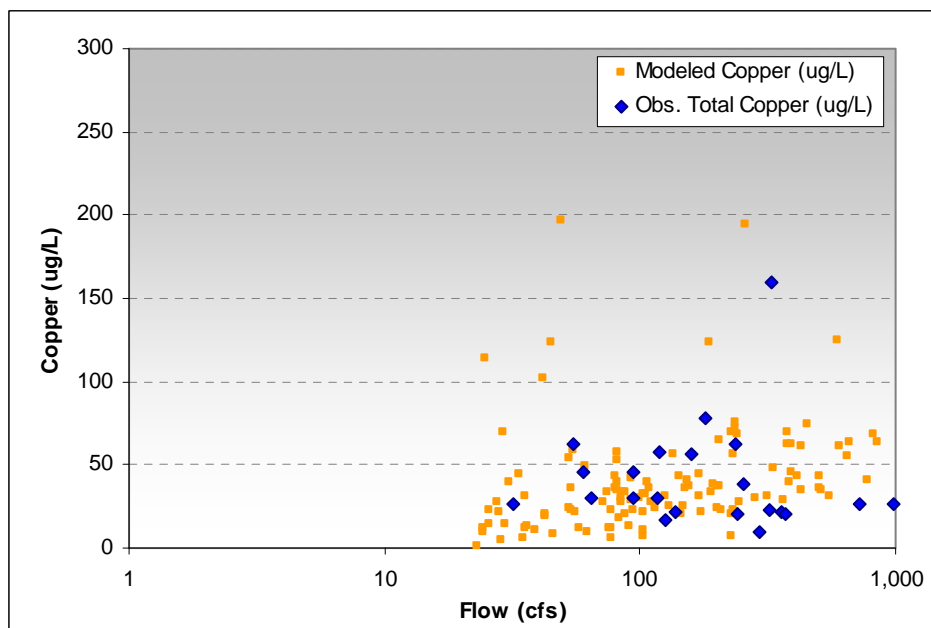


Figure 10. Modeled and Observed Wet Weather Copper Concentrations by Flow

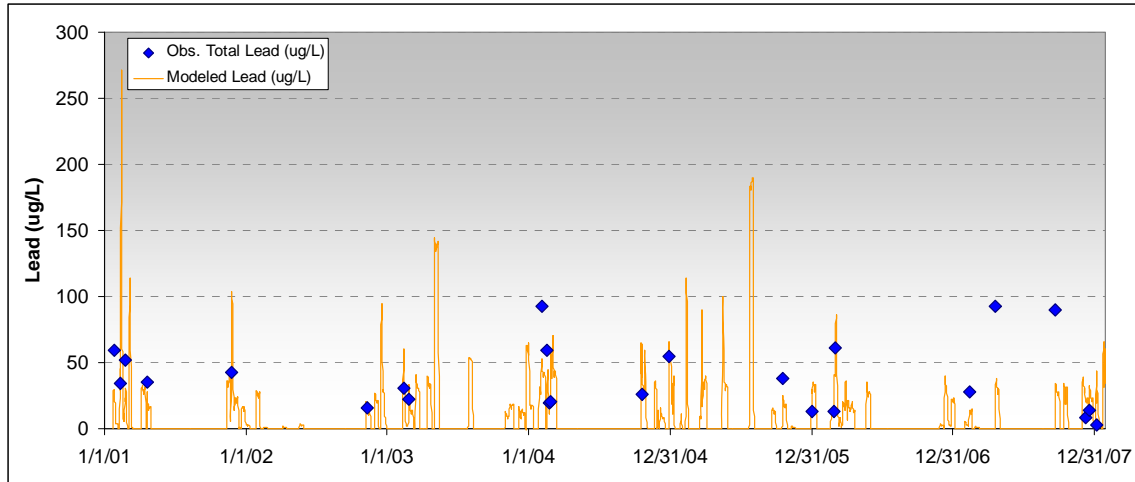


Figure 11. Modeled and Observed Lead Time-series

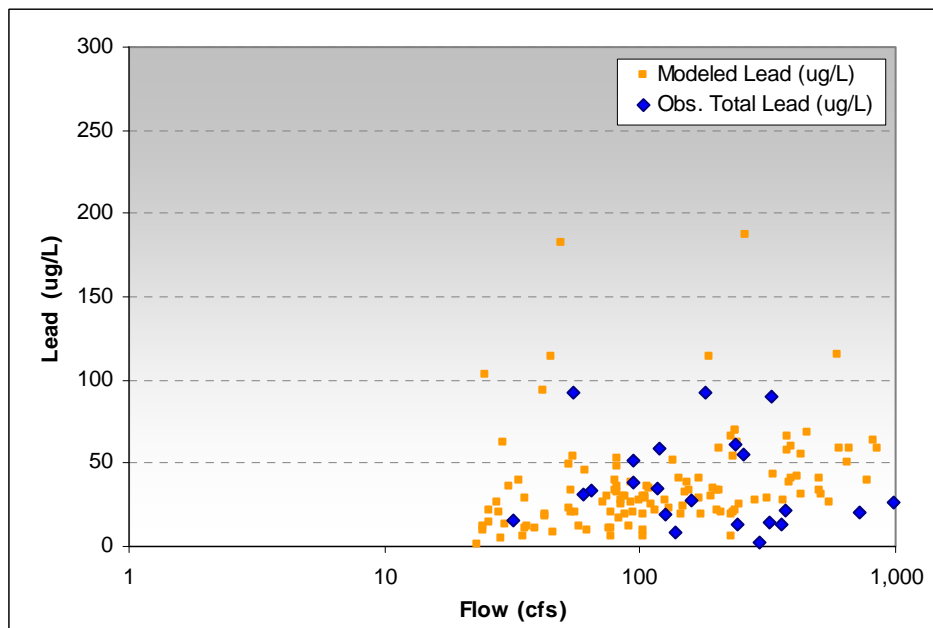


Figure 12. Modeled and Observed Wet Weather Lead Concentrations by Flow

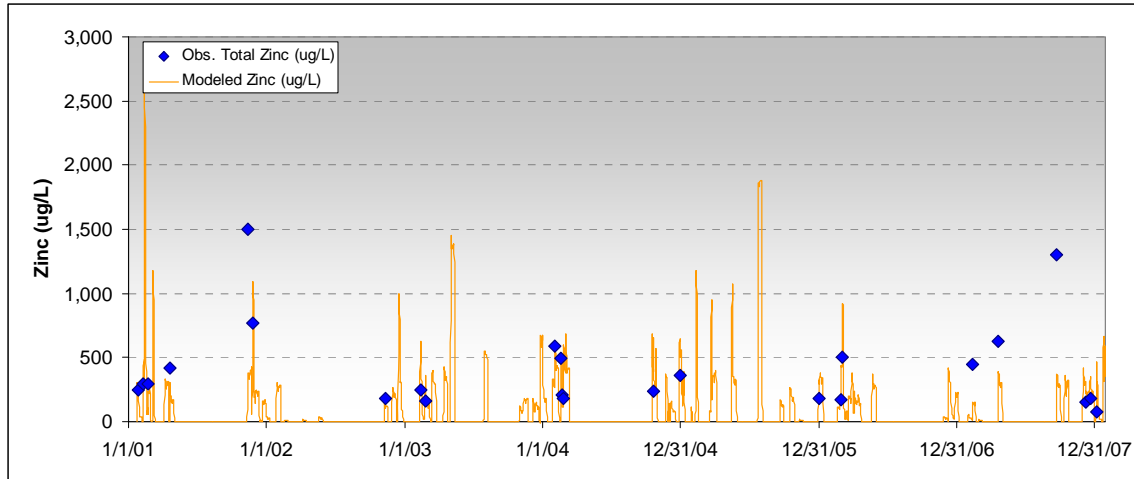


Figure 13. Modeled and Observed Zinc Time-series

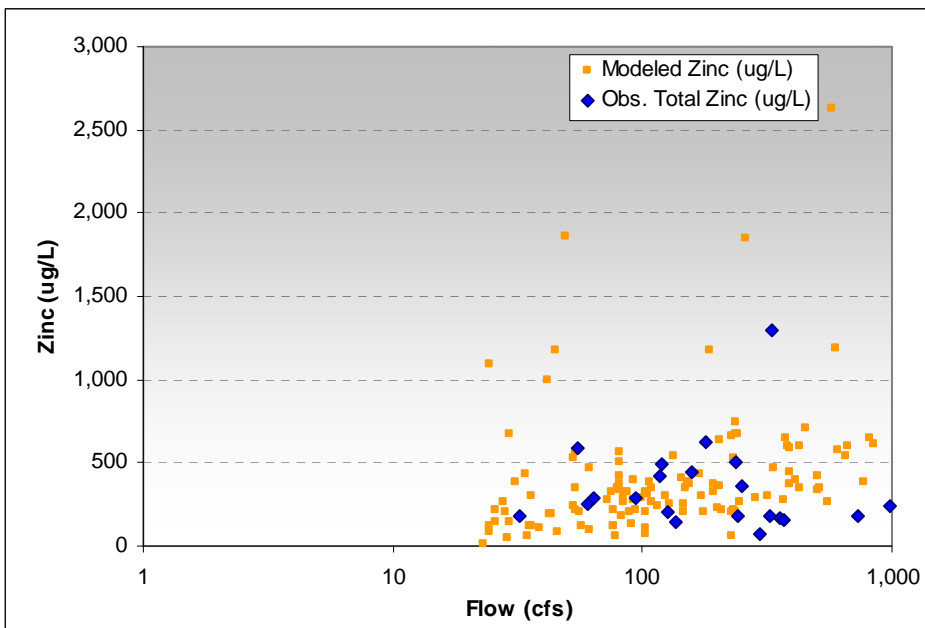


Figure 14. Modeled and Observed Wet Weather Zinc Concentrations by Flow

In addition to the graphical comparisons, summary statistics were calculated for comparison of both event mean concentrations (EMC) and loads. These results are presented in Table 5 and Table 6, respectively. Specifically, these tables present the units, number of paired data, simulated and observed mean and median, and percent difference for the mean and median for TSS, copper, lead, and zinc. These summary statistics indicate that the modeled and observed mean EMCs differed by 13 to 37 percent; some values were overpredicted and others were underpredicted (Table 5). The percent difference for mean modeled and observed loads ranged from 13 to 64 percent, while the percent difference for median modeled and observed loads ranged from 16 to 23 percent (Table 6).

Table 5. Modeled and Observed Event Mean Concentration Summary Statistics

	<b>Total Suspended Solids</b>	<b>Total Copper</b>	<b>Total Lead</b>	<b>Total Zinc</b>
Units	mg/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Number of Paired Data (2001 – 2008)	32	21	21	20
Simulated Mean	153	53	49	532
Observed Mean	244	41	56	406
Percent Difference (%) <sup>a</sup>	-37.1%	30.5%	-13.4%	31.2%
Simulated Median	145	45	41	442
Observed Median	180	30	35	290
Percent Difference (%) <sup>a</sup>	-19.7%	50.1%	16.7%	56.0%

<sup>a</sup> Percent Difference = (Simulated – Observed)/(Observed)

Table 6. Modeled and Observed Load Summary Statistics

	<b>Total Suspended Solids</b>	<b>Total Copper</b>	<b>Total Lead</b>	<b>Total Zinc</b>
Units	lb/day	lb/day	lb/day	lb/day
Number of Paired Data (2001 – 2008)	32	21	21	20
Simulated Mean	237,973	88	81	870
Observed Mean	272,575	54	65	537
Percent Difference (%) <sup>a</sup>	-12.7%	63.5%	23.5%	61.8%
Simulated Median	150,727	40	37	387
Observed Median	191,739	51	43	461
Percent Difference (%) <sup>a</sup>	-21.4%	-22.7%	-15.7%	-16.0%

<sup>a</sup> Percent Difference = (Simulated – Observed)/(Observed)

### 3. Model Assumptions

Assumptions are inherent to the modeling process as the model user attempts to represent the actual system as accurately as possible. The assumptions associated with the LSPC model and its algorithms are described in the HSPF User's Manual (Bicknell et al., 2001). There were several additional modeling assumptions used in the model, which are described below.

- Land use practices are consistent for all that fall within a given category and associated modeling parameters are transferable between subbasins.
- Sediment wash off from pervious areas occurred via detachment of the soil matrix for the wet-weather model. This process was considered uniform regardless of the land use type or season.
- Sediment in the watershed consisted of 10% sand, 50% clay, and 40% silt.
- For the wet-weather model, trace metals were linearly related to total suspended solids. As described in SCCWRP (2004), analysis of stormwater data supports this assumption.
- Trace metals were bound to a particle during wet-weather wash off until they dissociated upon reaching the receiving waterbody.
- No further calibration was required for flow, sediment, or water quality parameters in the model.

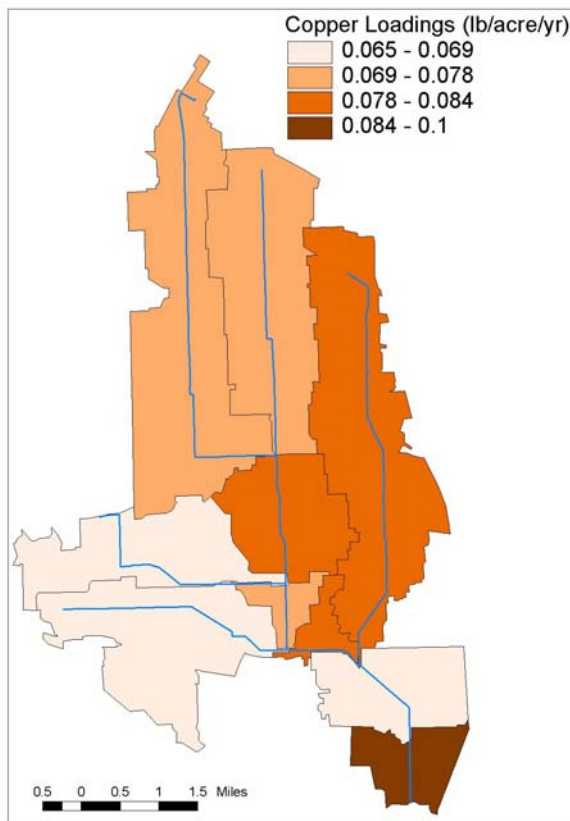
### 4. Model Application and Conclusions

The model of the freshwater portion of the LCC watershed was based on previously calibrated and validated modeling parameters and is considered an additional validation of these parameters. As indicated above, the model predicted observed flow, sediment, copper, lead, and zinc within acceptable



modeling ranges. Differences were likely due to localized conditions that were not accurately represented as model input (i.e., either storms recorded at the weather station did not occur in the LCC watershed [or did not occur at the same intensity] or localized storms observed in the LCC watershed were not recorded at the weather station).

The wet weather model output can be used in various ways to support TMDL development and implementation. For instance, the results were summarized to evaluate the spatial distribution of metals loadings. Figure 15 illustrates the copper, lead, and zinc loading rates by model subbasin in pounds per acre per year (lb/acre/year). This figure indicates that the highest loading rates are located near the bottom of the watershed for all three metals. Table 7 presents the average annual loading rates by land use for copper, lead, and zinc. As expected, the high density residential land use generally has the highest loadings.



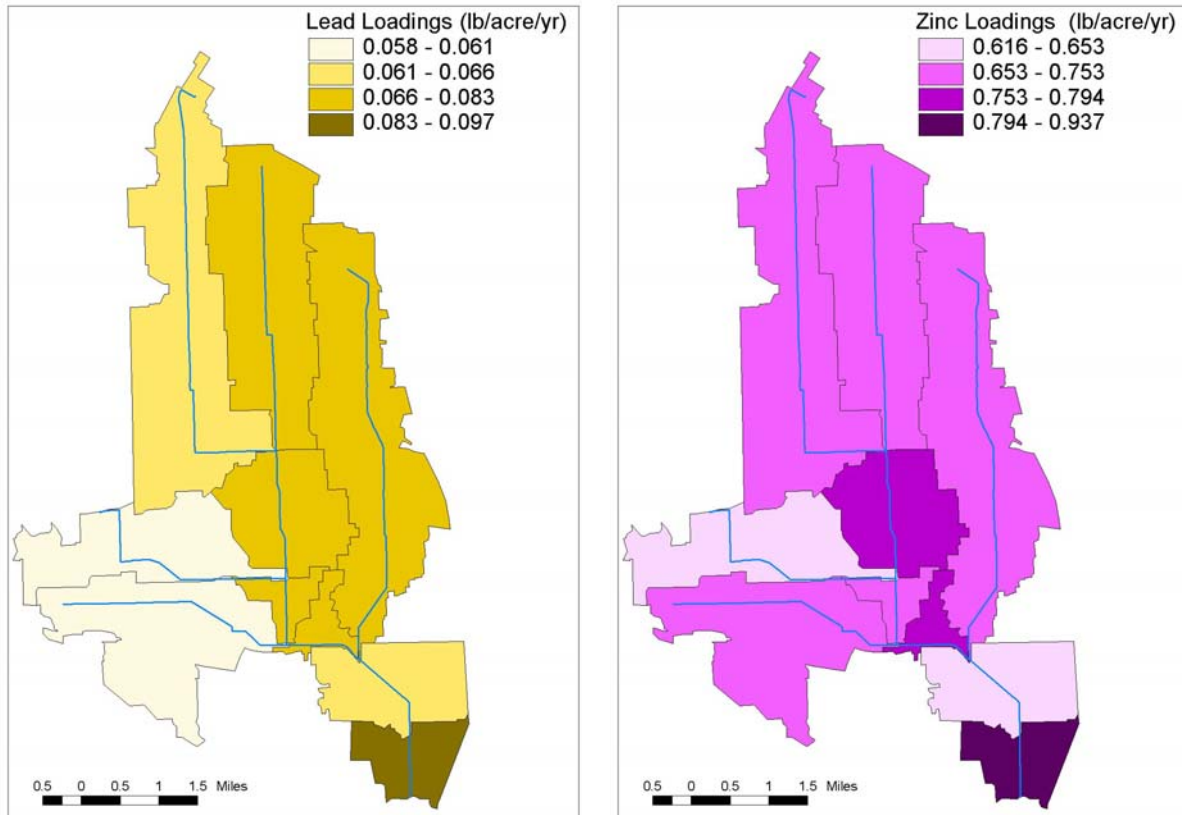


Figure 15. Metal Loadings by Subbasin (lb/acre/year)

Table 7. Average Annual Modeled Loading Rates by Land Use

Land Cover Category	Copper (lb/ac/yr)	Lead (lb/ac/yr)	Zinc (lb/ac/yr)
Agriculture	1.825E-08	6.084E-09	1.521E-07
Commercial	7.866E-02	7.866E-02	8.023E-01
High Density Res	9.432E-02	9.432E-02	8.843E-01
Industrial	7.335E-02	3.668E-02	9.780E-01
Low Density Res	2.394E-02	7.981E-03	4.788E-02
Mixed Urban	4.575E-02	1.430E-02	2.859E-01
Open	1.846E-07	6.153E-08	1.538E-06

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## Los Cerritos Flow Summary

Key	Date			Flow (cfs)								
	From	To	Count	Min	Avg	Max	50th	60th	70th	80th	90th	95th
1	10/1/1949	9/30/1955	2,184	0.00	6.23	836.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.40	2.50	17.85
2	10/1/1955	4/30/1991	7,875	0.00	7.74	1,460.00	1.00	1.20	1.43	1.70	3.00	14.79
3	1/23/2001	3/19/2008	2,052	0.00	15.70	975.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.93	21.39	60.06
4	1/23/2001	3/19/2008	2,052	2.98	18.19	975.20	2.98	2.98	2.98	9.11	22.86	60.37
5	1/23/2001	3/19/2008	2,052	18.70	31.33	975.66	18.70	18.70	18.70	19.76	28.30	63.15

1. Historic gage at Anaheim (bottom of freshwater portion of the Channel). USGS Station F279B.
2. Historic gage at Stearns (approx. 1 mile upstream from the historic Anaheim station). USGS Station F279C.
3. City of Long Beach gage at Stearns. Sampler only records flows of 18.8 cfs or higher. Data reflects average daily flows with zeros to represent flows < 18.8 cfs. This scenario shows minimum possible flow.
4. City of Long Beach gage at Stearns. Sampler only records flows of 18.8 cfs or higher. Data reflects average daily flows with 2.98 cfs to represent flows < 18.8 cfs.
5. City of Long Beach gage at Stearns. Sampler only records flows of 18.8 cfs or higher. Data reflects average daily flows with 18.7 cfs to represent flows < 18.8 cfs. This scenario shows maximum possible flow.